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weeklies, and by many of the foremost citizens of the country, it is puzzling in the extreme that the late Congress should have blinded its eyes and hardened its heart to the claims of justice and national honor in respect to the Chinese.

If any of our subscribers have copies of the *ADVOCATE* for October last which they do not care to keep, we shall be greatly obliged if they will send them at once to this office. Our supply of that issue is exhausted, and we have a few calls for it which we should be very glad to meet.

The Secretary of the American Peace Society has just spent a week in work in Maine, giving addresses at Winthrop Centre, Winthrop, Kent's Hill Seminary, Oak Grove Seminary, Bates College (Lewiston) and Portland. Good appreciative audiences were present at all these places, and the Secretary believes that the sentiment in favor of peaceful and sensible methods of settling difficulties is slowly and surely gaining ground. This course of addresses was arranged by the efficient and indefatigable superintendent of the Peace Department of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey.

The Universal Peace Union, of Philadelphia, has lost one of its oldest and most esteemed Vice-Presidents, by the death of Irwin M. Wallace, of Erie, Pa.

Ex-Secretary of State Bayard has been appointed Minister to England. He is an able, experienced and conscientious man and will prove a worthy successor, in this most important of our foreign missions, to such men as Adams, Lowell, Phelps and Lincoln.

The *Social Economist* for March contains a well written article by Mr. Johannes H. Wisby entitled "A War against War." He says: "It has taken us nearly six thousand years to learn the practical significance of Cain's brother-murder, and to understand that war is but a blazoned tool with which we slay our brother." "How, from a purely religious point of view, can war be considered necessary, if the laws of State and government are modelled upon the law of God, the gospel of peace? Are we true Christians if we hesitate in our belief as to the practical value of Christ's teachings? *Never with a word or an allusion does Christ recommend war* (italics ours). His own placid, divinely-balanced temperament is an historical as well as a religious protest against war, nay, against the hatred that begets war, and his words, when he speaks on the subject, accord with his example." "The civilization of the present needs a re-established Christianity and rehabilitated Christians to reinstate the gospel as originally preached." "Are we truly imbued

with the spirit of humanity if we maintain that evil must be perpetuated to insure the progress of the race?" "To-day the soldier is simply a mechanical butchering machine, propelled by the levers of discipline, regulated by the valve of strategy. Politicians open the valve and lean back in their chairs to estimate the damages consequent upon the collision of hundreds of thousands of human beings. That cannot be true patriotism which will lead men to murder and incendiarism."

The *Concord* for March says that Hon. W. Randal Cremer decided not to make his motion in the House of Commons on March 7th, in favor of a permanent treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, because at that date sufficient time could not be had for a proper presentation and discussion of the subject. Government business had so encroached upon the time to be given to the motion as to make it unwise to bring it forward. Signatures to the number of more than a million and a half have been obtained in various parts of England in favor of such a treaty. The petition has been eminently successful at Oxford and Cambridge, fourteen hundred residents of the latter place having signed it, including the Mayor, sixteen magistrates, one hundred and eighty members of the University including fourteen masters of Colleges. At Oxford a large number of members of the University signed. Mr. Cremer will bring forward his motion when sufficient consideration can be given to the subject. Our readers know that the United States has invited the formation of such treaties, and no country will be more welcomed into a league of peace with us than the mother country.

CORRESPONDENCE.

There has been so much misunderstanding about the outcome of the arbitration treaty recommended by the Pan-American Congress in 1890, that the following letter recently received from William F. Wharton, late Acting Secretary of State, will be of interest to our readers. The United States, as we understand it, still stands ready to ratify the treaty whenever the other nations whose representatives originally signed the treaty at the Conference are ready to do so.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1893.

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, Esq.,

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and to say that the Arbitration Treaty recommended by the late International American Conference was never ratified by the Senate; in fact, was not submitted to it.

There were eleven governments that signed the original treaty which was dated April 28, 1890. They were

Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, The United States of America, The United States of Brazil, The United States of Venezuela and Uruguay.

The treaty provided that the ratifications were to be exchanged in the City of Washington on or before May 1st, 1891. The treaty failed, however, before any action in this sense was taken.

A form of extension was submitted to the eleven original signatories on October 22, 1891, and favorable replies have been received from the following governments, viz: Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Salvador and Bolivia.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary.

OUR LETTER FROM ITALY.

I send you herewith the official text of the motion which the Deputy, I. Ciuflea, introduced into the Parliament of Roumania on the 17th of December, 1892.

"In view of the resolutions passed by the fourth Interparliamentary Conference at Berne, to substitute at least in the majority of cases, for the blind hazard of arms and the useless destruction of human lives a system of adjudication conformable to law;

"The Parliament expresses the wish that the imperial government, in its relations with other States, secure the adoption of arbitration as an accepted and frequent means of resolving in accordance with justice international controversies, in those cases which are susceptible of arbitration;

"It proposes furthermore, when occasion offers, to introduce into treaties a clause in accordance with which any difference which may arise about the interpretation or execution of these treaties shall be referred to arbitrators;

"Convinced that, in the progress of these ideas, the counsels of reason will some day come to prevail, the House expresses the wish that the government secure the recognition, by an international conference, of the principle of the inviolability of private property upon the sea in time of war, as a principle of the law of nations."

In consequence of the unanimous approval of this motion, the Committee of the Lombard Union, in its first regular session of the present year, prepared an address of felicitation to the President of the Roumanian House which was officially read in the session of the 24th of January, 1893.

At Rome, the Committee of the Peace Society of Rome met under the presidency of Ruggero Bonghi on the 15th of January and proceeded to the nomination of persons for the different offices for the present year. New members belonging to different political parties were added to the Committee. Also the presidency of the Parliamentary Committee had to be changed on account of the recent elections, through which former deputies having ceased to be members of the House the names of new statesmen were substituted in their stead.

Unfortunately also the period of commotion through which our country is passing in connection with the bank scandals which have arisen is not favorable for commencing the work of getting signatures to the universal

peace petition provided for by the Congress at Berne. Before this is begun, the minds of all must be relieved of the present grave preoccupation.

In January last, Count Garrelli della Morea died very suddenly at Turin. He was Professor of Law in the University there and one of the most devoted and earnest defenders of our cause. He delivered at Turin in March, 1891, an important discourse on the subject: "The Unlawfulness of Conquest among Civilized Peoples." The illustrious Professor, condemning all annexation of territory made without the free and spontaneous consent of the people interested, closed his discourse with these memorable declarations:

"Let sceptics laugh, then, and those who, bound in the fetters of the past, which are daily being broken, refuse to fix their eyes on the light of the future. They do not understand that a profound transformation, or rather a great evolution is taking place in the midst of civilized society, an evolution which is going on triumphantly to the attainment of its purpose, from which will date a new era of prosperity for peoples.

"The middle ages is past, and its effects are being blotted out in all Europe. The Society of conquest and of privilege must give place to a *Society of equality and of labor*. As much as the former desired war, which was the emulation of the powerful in the pursuit of glory and the hope of the disinherited in their despair, so much the latter ardently desires peace which is the want and the comfort of all.

"If it is the public opinion which is being formed in the bosom of this new society which is to prove definitely that the friends of peace are in the right, it is their business zealously to promote and direct it."

It is to be regretted that a man of the worth of Garelli della Morea should have been taken from the ranks of those who are contending for the great ideal of international justice and the solidarity of peoples.

A. MAZZOLENI.

MILAN, ITALY, Feb. 3, 1893.

BANK HOUSE, WISBECH, ENG., March 14, 1893.

DEAR DR. TRUEBLOOD:

We are just completing the gathering up of the year's work and have reason to be encouraged, so much real and widespread interest is being taken, especially in the cause of arbitration. The petition has brought to light how much the idea has taken hold of the public and especially of the religious portion. Clergy and ministers are opening their eyes to their responsibility.

In Denmark Mr. Carlsen writes me in a letter received yesterday that eighteen thousand signatures have been given in his neighborhood (Hjoering) in Jutland, and a newspaper sent by Mr. Bajer states that two hundred and forty thousand signatures have been received thus far by the Peace Society, and that the petition would be presented in about a week. That means before the end of March. The Danish Folketing is always closed on April 1st.

Yours truly,

P. H. PECKOVER.